The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,

AND THE

CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *July* 19, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 22.)

PRESERVATION of Wheat from the Ravages of the HESSIAN FLY.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Hartford, July 9th.

Meſſieurs Printers,

BEING informed that Mr. JAMES COWLES, of Farmington, had found means to prevent the Fly from injuring his Wheat, I requeſted my relation, Mr. Decius Wadſworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles, and examine his Wheat-Fields, and obtain all the information poſſible and give me a minute account. I herewith ſend you his letter, which you are requeſted to publiſh ——Mr. Wadſworth viſited the fields on the 2d. inſtant—as it is poſſible Mr. Cowles' Wheat may yet be injured by the Fly before harveſt, I ſhall take care to have a further examination of it, which ſhall be communicated.

JERE. WADSWORTH.

Hartford, July 4, 1787.

SIR,

FROM a late experiment, it ſhould ſeem that a method is diſcovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Heſſian Fly; the encloſed facts, which were collected from the mouth of the gentleman who made the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantage may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, ſowed three ſmall adjacent patches of land, about the 20th of September laſt, with wheat, having prepared the ſeed in the following manner:

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder, of that ſummer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a ſufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered, having ſuffered it to continue in an open veſſel expoſed to the ſun and air for the ſpace of twenty-four hours, he bruiſed and wrung the twigs of elder, untill they had tranſmitted all their virtues to the water. In this a reparation he ſteeped the ſeed for twelve hours, and then ſowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of ſeed which was ſteeped was not ſufficient; on the remaining part of the land he took about a peck of ſeed of the ſame quality, but it had only a ſhort ſteeping of three quarters of an hour. I have examined each piece of the land, and the ſmall ſpot where this was ſown is the only part of either patch which is eſſentially injured. One ſees here and there a ſtalk eaten off by the inſect, but I think not ſo frequently as in the rye which I have obſerved this year. The ſmall patch where the peck of wheat lightly ſteeped was ſown, is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the field at the diſtance of forty rods. In almoſt every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the inſects in the worm ſtate. In either of the other parts I found none of the inſects, though I occaſionally ſaw the effects by the dead ears of corn. In general it looks very promiſing, and if unhurt by a blaſt, may produce from 20 to 25 buſhels per acre.

In an adjacent field a farmer had ſown a ſmall ſtrip of land, which had been occupied by a dead hedge. It was burnt over and prepared in the beſt poſſible manner, Scarcely a ſingle ear of wheat is to be ſeen —but for a ſmall ſprinkling of rye he would not reap the ſeed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood, but this of Mr. Cowles', is deſtroyed. How much the preſervation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the ſeed, every perſon may judge. It is found that at this ſeaſon of the year the wheat in the granary is infeſted with a ſmall inſect, almoſt imperceptible to the naked eye, to which the juice of elder is inſtantly fatal. Whether this inſect be the parent of the worm ſo deſtructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the proceſs ſhall generally ſucceed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

D. WADSWORTH.

Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.

Advertiſement.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A NUMBER OF
Likely, Young CATS,
For the expreſs purpoſe of making a
Categorical Inſtrument of
MUSICK.

AS this Inſtrument will be calculated chiefly for Martial Muſick, thoſe Cats whoſe Voices can be occaſionally grum and ſhrill will have the Preference. None will anſwer unleſs they ſqueal forthwith on having their Tails pinched. A double Price will be paid for thoſe with TWO Tails. Any Perſon inclining to furniſh ſaid Cats will be generouſly paid in the PAPER MEDIUM of Rhode-Iſland, in which State the Inſtrument is firſt to be tried, by Way of Thorough-Baſs to the Proceedings of their Legiſlature, and ('tis thought the CORDS will be excellent) from thence it will be ſent to General SHAYS, to play up for Volunteers for the next Winter's Campaign.——For further Particulars, enquire of the

OLD HERMIT.

Warblington, July 15th, 1787.

ANECDOTE.

THE ſubject and advantage of toleration are very little underſtood by the orators of England. The late king of Pruſſia was the only Prince of modern times that could avail himſelf of all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Pitit Pierre, a Calvaniſtic clergyman, had his doubts of the eternity of hell torments, and therefore never alluded to them in his ſermons. The orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Pitit Pierre was ſuſpended. The miniſters, who, in all religions, are fond of perſecution, obtained a memorial to the king, to oblige Mr. Pitit Pierre to preach on hell torments, or to puniſh him. The king wrote at the bottom of the memorial, "If the people of Neufchatel chooſe to be eternally damned, ſo be it;——but the King requires that the conſcience of the miniſter be not moleſted.

FREDERIC."

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

BANAT of TEMESWAR, April 4.

IF private letters from Conſtantinople, may be belived, the Ruſſian ambaſſador is guarded there at ſight by a very numerous corps of Janiſſaries, and dares no longer quit his palace. It is ſaid that at the interceſſion of the other miniſters, the term of forty days is granted him, in which he is to give a categorical anſwer on the part of his ſovereign, to the laſt repreſentation of the Porte: and in caſe the anſwer ſhould not be conformable to the deſires of his Highneſs, he may expect to be ſhut up in the caſtle of the Seven Towers, and open war will be inevitable. The people of Conſtantinople breath nothing but vengeance. A few days ago they ſacrificed to their fury two Ruſſian ſoldiers.

VIENNA MARCH 20.

An Imperial edict has been publiſhed here, dated the 8th inſtant, prohibiting the importation into any of the Auſtrian dominions of hard ware, cutlery, turnery, toys, ſtationary, cordage, whalebone, leather gloves, ribbons, cottons, linens, watches, fans, thread, fadlery, &c.—unleſs by individuals for their own uſe, and not for ſale; but cambrics, gaezes, muſlins, are permitted to be imported by paſſport for ſale, paying a duty of ſix florins per pound weight.

March 24. By a ſupreme decree, dated the 1ſt of this month, his Majeſty has ordered, that all perſons who poſſeſs any eſtate in his dominions, and who ſpend the revennes of them in foreign countries, except thoſe employed in the Imperial ſervice, ſhall pay double taxes upon ſuch eſtates.

NAPLES MARCH 15.

To ſuch a pitch are the Algerines arrived, that if ſome effectual means are not ſpeedily adopted to cruſh the depredations of thoſe fearleſs marauders, trade in the Mediterranean will in a great meaſure be cut up, as thoſe lawleſs barbarians are become very formidable in thoſe ſeas, and exceeding numerous; they capture ſhips of almoſt every nation except the Engliſh, to whom they are extremely partial. Several veſſels have lately ſuffered by theſe freebooters within ſight of their own ports, and their crews dragged into ſlavery.

EDINBURGH, April 16.

Extract of a letter from London, April 13,

"The 24th and 26th regiments, for Canada, and two not yet fixed, for Nova-Scotia, are to embark at Cork the firſt week of May."

LONDON, March 28.

POLITICAL DECEPTION.

The trick played upon the Marquis of Lanſdowne, has been, of late, the ſubject of much converſation and mirth. The circumſtances attending it, as far as we can collect, are as follows:——

The Marquis received a letter in the well known hand of Mr. Pitt, and ſealed with his coat of arms, the purport of which was, that his Majeſty's Miniſters, finding by his Lordſhip's converſation in the Houſe of Lords, that he was not indiſpoſed towards them, and anxious to have his valuable aſſiſtance, were deſirous to know if his Lordſhip would accept of a reſponſible ſituation in the cabinet. This letter was delivered by a footman in the livery of Mr. Pitt. The Marquis wrote an anſwer to Mr. Pitt, in which he acknowledged the honour of his letter, and ſaid that he certainly had no indiſpoſition to his Majeſty's Miniſters; on the contrary he had high reſpect for their talents and virtue; that for his own part he was by no means ſolicitous of high diſtinction, but if his Majeſty ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to demand his ſervices, he ſhould cheerfully hold himſelf ready to obey his Sovereign, and he had no terms to make in ſuch a caſe. Mr. Pitt was very much aſtoniſhed at this letter, and after conſulting with his friends he went to Lanſdowne Houſe. The Marquis was from home; and Mr. Pitts name was taken by the porter. The Marquis of Lanſdowne returned the viſit, and Mr. Pitt was from home. The ſame day the Marquis ſent a note to the Chancellor of Exchequer, which he received in the Houſe of Commons, profeſſing his unhappineſs at being from home when Mr. Pitt did him the honor to call, but ſaying he ſhould be happy if convenient to have an interview with him that evening. Mr Pitt returned him a ſhort anſwer that he ſhould certainly do himſelf the honour to ſee him at Lanſdowne Houſe. They accordingly met, when Mr. Pitt aſſured him that the firſt letter was an impoſition on his Lordſhip, and an impudent forgery—that he had no authority either from His Majeſty or his colleagues, to ſignify to his Lordſhip any wiſh for his confidential aſſiſtance; but having thus accidentally learnt his Lordſhip's diſpoſition, if he gave him leave he ſhould make the king and his colleagues acquainted with the ſame. The Marquis then politely bowed the Miniſter out of the room.

We have not yet been able to gain any information of the Wag who practiſed the above art; but whoever he may be, he deſerves great credit for it. There are ſome, who ſcruple not to ſay, that it was a miniſterial manœuvre to try the pulſe of the noble Marquis—Whether that was the caſe or not, the event warrants a ſuppoſition of that nature.

April 17. Dr. Herſchell, the celebrated aſtronomer, has nearly compleated his ſtupenduous teleſcope. It will be upwards of forty feet long, and four feet nine inches diameter. Its power, it is ſuppoſed, will

exceed any inſtrument of the ſame kind in the world. Beſides the two ſatellites of the Georgium Sidus lately announced, that ingenious conſtructor believes that, by the help of his new inſtrument he ſhall be able to diſcover more ſatellites of that ſame planet. He has plainly perceived a volcano in the moon, and purſues his reſearches with a curioſity not more enlightened than indefatigable.

Extract of a letter from Valenciennes, April 5.

"On the 27th of March, Mr. Blanchard made his 23d aſcenſion from this town with five balloons pended to his car, one of which burſted by ſtriking againſt the clock of the general hoſpital, and another hung by it; each perſon trembled for the Aeronaut, as the wind was very rapid; however, he diſengaged himſelf from the clock with great courage, but the fears of the populace were redoubled, on ſeeing his boat and balloons deſcend, beating over the roofs of houſes, and chimnies, which made them fear it would fall entirely, either into the fortifications of the town, or into the river Eſcaut, as it blew that way; but having cleared thoſe places, it roſe majeſtically, and Mr. Blanchard ſaluted the people, appearing in perfect tranquility. However, about ten minutes, he finiſhed his voyage, and deſcended five leagues and an half from this place at the village of Watmes."

In the temple of Butis an Egyptian God, there is a ſanctuary compoſed of a ſingle block of granite, of ſixty feet every way, which, ſays Mr. Savary, is the largeſt and moſt ancient ſtone mentioned in the hiſtory of nations. The block which compoſes this ſanctuary has only five ſides, for the roof was formed of another ſtone. Theſe ſides were 30 feet ſquare, and ſix in thickneſs, which give 84808 cubic feet. Now this number, multiplied by 184 pound, which is the weight of a cubic foot of granite, gives, 15,604,672 pounds; and deducting for this caculation 604,672 pound, for the opening for the door, the dimenſions of which are not given by Herodotus, there remain for the weight of this enormous maſs 15,000,000 pounds. This maſs greatly paſſes any which have been moved or raiſed by human power.

APRIL 14.

Lord Dorcheſter's conduct, in regard to the inſurgents of America, ſhould be well conſidered, for he may either inflame or conciliate the temper of America.

A letter from on board the Lord Hyde packet boat arrived at Falmouth from New York ſays, that the day before they ſailed the General Waſhington carrying 20 guns, arrived there from Madeira, laden with wines, and brought in with them an Algerine Corſair which they had taken, after an engagement of an hour and an half. Capt. Henderſon, of the Waſhington, ſays, he had no irons of his own to put on the priſoners, but he found plenty on board of the corſair, which he made uſe of, as they began to be very outrageous. They intended to diſpoſe of them in the following manner, to ſend to the Dey to exchange ſome Americans for them, and if that was refuſed, that they then ſhould be made ſlaves of, and treated in the ſame manner as the Algerines treat their priſoners.

At the commencement of the year, an American, bringing with him a conſiderable ſum of money, but having no acquaintance whatſoever, arrived at Bourdeaux, and fixed his reſidence in a ſmall hotel. Here he formed two conexions with whom he lived in confidential intimacy; the landlord and a *friſeur*, the laſt of whom officiated as his occaſional valet dechambre. To none but theſe and his negro ſervant was he at all acceſſible; becoming at length more and more unguarded in the relation of his concerns and property in America, his two friends having corrupted the black ſlave, contrived a plan for making themſelves the inheritors of his fortune. At the expiration of two months from his arrival, the American died ſuddenly in his bed; immediately afterwards, the landlord and hair-dreſſer concealed, only for ſuch a length of time as ſuited their purpoſes, the body of the deceaſed. One of theſe miſcreants, diſguiſing himſelf as much as poſſible, and putting on the apearance of a dying man, undreſſed himſelf, and entered into the ſick bed, whilſt the other, accompanied by the negro, went in ſearch of a notary to make the will of the ſuppoſed expiring teſtator. This ceremony having been concluded, the triumvirate ſent for a father confeſſor to hear a catalogue of ſins, to comfort a penitent in the laſt agonies, and to make him ſpotleſs by his hallowed abſolution. Previous to the coming of his ſacred viſitor, the carpſe was replaced in the bed, and then, with feigned tears, the three villains informed the miniſter, that death had made it too late for him to execute his devout purpoſes, and that the much lamented American was no more. The will was now read in form, and by this it appeared that the innkeeper and the hair-dreſſer were the ſole legatees. Theſe having buried the American, began to adminiſter; but too covetous of the wickedly acquired ſpoils, they refuſed totally to fulfil their liberal promiſes of reward to the negro: in conſequence of which the irritated accomplice has betrayed them to the magiſtrate. They are now under arreſt, preparations are making for their trial, and the iſſue of it will doubtleſs prove fatal.

The board of controul are at preſent employed in making a ſtrict enquiry into the debts due to government from the Eaſt-India company, on account of the regiments employed in their ſervice, their pay having been diſburſed by government to a large amount, though chargeable to the company from the inſtant they embark on board their ſhips. The debt on this account, is computed to amount, to ſomewhat more than 400,000l.

A large comet is expected to appear the latter end of the approaching ſummer, or the beginning of autumn; the approach of ſuch bodies are much to be apprehended, for ſhould they approximate too near the earth, in paſſing the line of its orbit towards the ſun, diſſolution of the ſyſtem might be the inevitable conſequence. The planet Jupiter, which is above a thouſand times larger than this terreſtrial globe, was puſhed or driven by violence from its uſual courſe in the year 1680; and it is conjectured by the beſt aſtronomers that an univerſal deluge enſued in that great planetary body, and if peopled, the inhabitants totally deſtroyed. Noah's Flood has been very juſtly imputed to a ſimilar cauſe.

An embargo has been laid at the Porte, on all ſhips there, amounting to upwards of 100 ſail; ſome are ordered to be armed, and others to act as tranſports.—Nine thouſand Janiſſaries are ordered to Bender and Cockzim, and 4000 to Oczakow. The Turks are alſo preparing to defend themſelves between the Caſpain and Black Sea.

By accounts from America, we are informed, that the manufacture of nails is brought to ſuch perfection throughout the United States, as to ſtop the importation of that article; and they are in great expectation of rivaling Great Britain in many other branches of manufacture.

The abbe Pondeaux loſt his ſuit againſt Mr. Feral, and is condemned by the grand chamber of Paris to pay 10,000 livres, damages and coſts, beſides what depends on the former arret. The ſubject of this ſuit, which has been depending many years, and carried from one court to another, is reſpecting a hare, which was taken by Mr. Feral, in hunting without authority, and which has coſt the Abbe more than 100,000 livres in proſecuring.

DUBLIN, APRIL 28

The infamous practice of ſtealing children, is beginning to appear in this city, for the purpoſe of ſelling to the makers of

veſſels bound to America. One of thoſe wretches was detected lately in decoying a girl of ſeven years old, belonging to a reputable inhabitant in Kevin-ſtreet, in order, as it is ſuppoſed to put her on board a ſhip in the river, which ſails in a few days for New-York. We hope, however, that no merchant or maſters would be capable of encouragiug this worſt ſpecies of felony, ſo highly deteſted by all nations: and that the ſevere diſcipline exerciſed by the populace on the female kidnapper before-mentioned, may deter others from the future commiſſion of the ſame crime.

Although the following hand bill is more ſuitable to the Meridian of London, where the Broughtonian ſcience is countenanced by many of the nobility and gentry—yet numbers of the impreſſion were diſtributed through this city yeſterday and the day preceding. As this country has not yet arrived at that degree of refinement which marks the iſter kingdom, and leads her to patronize theſe barbarous remnants of cruelty that were the diſgrace of antient times, it met with but a ſorry reception.

Licenſed to break HEADS, NECKS, LEGS, and ARMS!!!

A SUNDAY SCHOOL,
For the inſtruction of youth in the
ART of BOXING,
IS OPENED BY
Mr. JOE BURKE,
At Mr. GOODAL's GROUND FLOOR,
Copper-Alley,

Terms of Tuition—Firſt Bout a Pig; a fair fall Three Pence; a riſing dig Two-Pence; a tarniſhed eye, a groat; a broken ſhin a hog; and every other joint in proportion.

Parents are requeſted to be ſpeedy in ſending their children, as Mr. Burke intends to teach but one month in this kingdom, previous to his departure for Botany bay.

N. B. He has the moſt approved method of blackening two eyes with one dig, or laying a cheek open without the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon.

American Intelligence.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 26.

On Monday laſt, a white perſon, decently habited, called at an apothecary's ſhop in Port Royal, and purchaſed ſome liquid laudanum, with which he retired to his lodgings, and there ſwallowed the ſomniferous draught; in little a time he had dreadful ſymptoms, and although ſome of the faculty were called to his aſſiſtance, he ſhortly after expired in great agonies.

A negro belonging to a gentleman in Harbour-ſtreet, very narrowly eſcaped being devoured by a ſhark on Saturday evening laſt. He had jumped of a wharf with an intent to bathe, and ſwam to a conſiderable diſtance when the monſter was diſcovered. By repeated diving (to which under providence his eſcape was owing) he eluded the fiſh, and at length reached the ſhore, though ſo cloſely purſued that his eſcape is almoſt miraculous,

MONTEGO-BAY, MAY 26.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that a moſt atrocious murder was committed at Mile Gully, in St. Elizabeth's, about the end of laſt month, on the body of Mr Richard Davis, by two of his own negroes: one of whom cleaved his ſkull with an ax, and the other cut his throat with a knife. They were ſoon apprehended, tried, and found guilty. They heard, without emotion, or the leaſt ſign of remorſe, the ſentence of death pronounced againſt them, and they were accordingly hanged at Clarendon ſoon after—a puniſhment too lenient for the enormity of their crimes!

HALIFAX, June 21.

By the lateſt intelligence from England, we find the Ruſſians and Turks are actually at war—That France ſeems determined to take part with the Turks.—That the other powers appear more diſpoſed to ſtand aloof at preſent, than to engage on either ſide.—A Fleet of 33 ſail of Ruſſian men of war were expected in England; an Agent having arrived to provide ſtores &c. for them.——

The Houſe of Commons have gone thro' the charges againſt Mr. Haſtings, and he was ſoon to be brought to trial before the Houſe of Lords—It is generally thought he will not be able to exculpate himſelf.

AUGUSTA, June 9.

By ſeveral people lately arrived from the frontier poſts of this ſtate, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hoſtilities. They inform, that in the courſe of laſt week ſome Indians carried off a negro, the property of Mr. Lang, of Greenes county, and were cloſely purſued by a Mr. M'Michal and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunely fell in attempting to reſcue the negro, and according to ſavage cuſtom were ſcalped. The Indians in their precipitate retreat loſt the ſcalps, but got the negro entirely off—Irritated by the loſs of his neighbours, Capt. Alexander, with a ſmall party of volunteers went in queſt of the murderers, overtook and killed ſix of them on Saturday laſt, on the oppoſite ſide of Oconee river, not far from the place, at Shoulderbone, where the late treaty was held. It is likewiſe ſaid, that two other Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 450 have ſet out from the nation purpoſely for miſchief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are ſorry to obſerve, that by the manner in which it is communicated to us, it has rather too great appearance of truth. In our next we hope to render the public an account of this intereſting affair.

CHARLESTON, June 19.

Friday laſt the ſhip Maria, Capt, Dennifon, from Anamabo, with 203 negroes on board, was ſeized, under the authority of a law which prohibits the importation of ſlaves for three years.

Joſeph Minor Burton, who was tried and branded at the ſeſſions, as mentioned in our laſt, ſtole a number of fowls from a veſſel on the night of his diſcharge; he was the next day apprehended by ſome of the crew, and received a ducking from the yard arm, and was afterwards very roughly handled by the populace. A report has ſince prevailed that he died in conſequence of the uſage he had received, which report is without foundation.

June 20. On Tueſday, Mr. Black, a pilot belonging to this port, attempting to to jump from a ſloop which he was carrying out, into a brig waiting to come in, fell ſhort of his attempt, and was unfortunately drowned.

June 21. On Friday the 8th inſt. died at Winnſborough, in the 37th year of his age, lamented by all his acquaintance, James Mitchel, Eſq late Capt. in the army of the United States, and treaſurer of this ſtate.

PETERSBURGH, JUNE 28.

We learn, that the preſent crops of wheat throughout the ſtate, are equal to any for theſe ten years paſt, and that there has been no appearance of the *fly* this ſeaſon.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 28.

Laſt Thurſday evening, as Mr. Nicholas Nichols was bathing in the Potowmack at George-Town, he ventured too far, and was unfortunately drowned. He was a young gentleman of about ſeventeen years of age, and univerſally eſteemed for his amiable deportment.

WILMINGTON, (DELAWARE) JULY 4

Meſſrs. Craig & Co.

Pleaſe to inform the public (unleſs it

particular) that it is expected the British parliament is about to pass an act, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Manufacturing Flour in the West-Indies." American flour will be prohibited; rum will be bartered for wheat and corn, from the manufacturing of which the planters promise themselves great advantages, as they with a small additional expence, can add the machinery to their present wind mills, without any additional expence to their cane-grinding. Thus far we are assured, a gentleman from one of those Islands (of respectable character) has lately paid us a visit on no other business than to make his observations on an American mill.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

Among the infinite number of societies established upon this continent, we find one in Baltimore for the encouragement of *Emigrants*. The design is truly politic and benevolent, as by this means the industrious stranger will be supported and instructed in the best method of employing his talents, and the community will derive an immediate benefit from the skill and labour of her new members; who might otherwise, from a disappointment in their hopes, or an ignorance of the habits and resources of the country, become a useless, and perhaps dangerous acquisition.

Yesterday a cause was tried in the supreme court, in which the leading question was, whether interest should be allowed during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America to a British subject? when it was unanimously given in charge to the jury, by four judges, that upon accounts which only carried interest in consequence of the usage among traders in time of peace, the circumstances of the war were sufficient to destroy the usage; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest from the nature of the contract——the interest should cease from the invasion of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the preliminary articles of peace. This opinion of the court must have a decisive effect upon many actions now depending.

A gentleman from Fort Pitt, gives a very favourable account of the settlements in that part of the country. The town increases rapidly, and many buildings have been constructed there which would not disgrace this city. There is great cordiality among the inhabitants in general; tho' indeed some interruption has lately taken place in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the political conduct of one of their representatives.

The Twelfth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, was celebrated here on Wednesday last, with the heart-felt satisfaction the auspicious event first dictated and inspired.

Early in the morning, the light-horse, artillery, light infantry, together with Col. Will's battalion of militia, assembled on the Commons; and, after performing various evolutions, &c. fired a feu de joye. The train of artillery fired the salute of the Thirteen United States with three times thirteen rounds. The officers of the militia with the corps in uniform, then the State Society of the Cincinnati, who met at the state-house, marched in procession, with accompaniments of music from martial instruments and ringing of bells, to the new German Lutheran Church, in Race-street; where an oration, well adapted to the occasion, was delivered to a very numerous and crowded auditory, by James Campbell, Esq.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.

Yesterday being the period that compleated the eleventh year of American Independence, a number of gentlemen assembled at the Coffee House Tavern in this town, to celebrate the day that gave us rank among the nations. His excellency the late president, and his honor Judge Langdon, dignified the company with their presence. After a splendid entertainment, at which joy and harmony presided, a number of toasts were given, expressive of the sentiments and feelings of those who encircled the festive board.

We hear that his excellency, the late president Langdon will leave this town on Monday, to join the Federal Convention. The prayers of the good will attend this disinterested patriot, who, when the public treasury was incapable of furnishing supplies, generously offered to bear the expence of himself and colleague on this important mission.

The Great and General Court of this State adjourned on Saturday last, to the second Wednesday in September next, then to meet at Charleston †.

BOSTON, JULY 6.

WEDNESDAY, being the eleventh anniversary of American Independence, the same was celebrated in this town with uncommon marks of joy and festivity.

The dawn was announced by the discharge of cannon from castle *William*, from the Artillery, and by a peal from all the bells in the several churches in the town.

At 10 o'clock, the supreme executive of the commonwealth, escorted by colonel *Bradford*, proceeded to the senate-chamber, from whence they marched in procession, attended by the honourable the senate, and the house of representatives, the French and Dutch consuls, the sheriff, secretary, and many other gentlemen of distinction, to the Stone-Chapel, where a prayer, suited to the occasion, was addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. mr. *Thacher*, chaplain to the Legislature. The Oration, pertinent as it was elegant, was then delivered by *Thomas Dawes*, jun. esquire, at the request of the inhabitants, which, we presume to say, was received with the utmost satisfaction by a numerous and splendid audience.

After this exhibition, the following ODE—set to musick by Mr. *Selby*—was sung—The *solo* parts by Mr. *Devereux*, and the chorus by a select company of singers.

ODE TO INDEPENDENCE.

ALL hail! Sublime SHE moves along!
Ten thousand Virtues in her train;
To heaven shall burst the exalted song,
And trembling seraphs catch the strain.
Hail queen of Dignity and Ease!
Illustrious INDEPENDENCY!
Thy smiles insure eternal peace,
Thy ways are ways of LIBERTY.
At thy approach Oppression dies,
The haughty tyrant bows his head;
Bright Lucifer has lost the skies,
And mingles with the mighty dead.
For THEE, blest power, have all conspir'd
The strength of arts and arms to prove,
Even WASHINGTON the battle fir'd
And FRANKLIN curb'd the bolt of Jove.
All hail! The flowery-footed Spring,
For THEE shall breathe her odours round:
For THEE the morning stars shall sing,
And Pleiades bless the teeming ground.
The white-wing'd Hours, for THEE shall dance,
In sweet rotation, ever gay,
Till Time's last trumpet shall advance
Thy votaries to the climes of day.

This admirable Ode, which was inimitably performed, having concluded the service at the Chapel, colonel *Bradford's* company re-conducted the supreme executive and the legislative branches of government to the State-House.

In the mean time, the Boston Troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by colonel *Swan*, major *Johnston's* Train of Artillery, major *Vose's* independent Light Infantry,

† *On the East side of Connecticut River, 100 miles Westward of Portsmouth!—The ball of empire maintains its course to the Westward, but it will soon be brought up, if it rolls at this rate.*

major *Burdett's* Republican Volunteers, colonel *Turner's* Boston Fusiliers, and colonel *May's* regiment of Boston Militia, all in uniform, being assembled at their different places of parade, marched into the Common, where they were drawn up for review, in the following order:

On the right.	On the left.
Scott's Light Horse,	*Bartlett's* Republican Volunteers,
Otis's Independent Light-Infantry,	*Green's* Light Company of Militia Infantry,
Thomas's Artillery,	2d division Militia.
Turner's Boston Fusiliers,	
1st division of Militia.	

Opposite the center had been previously erected a spacious marque for the accommodation of his excellency, and other distinguished characters, who were to accompany him in the review, near which were posted *Bradford's* Independent Cadets.

The line being formed, at 2 o'clock, the Cadets proceeded to escort his excellency and suit from his house to the line, when the review commenced.

Previous to the review, a cold collation was provided, at his excellency's for the council, the officers, &c.

The different evolutions and firings were performed by the troops, with such exactness and precision, added to their beautiful appearance, as excited admiration and wonder in the breasts of a numerous and brilliant concourse of ladies and gentlemen, assembled, on the rising ground before his excellency's house, to behold a scene which far surpassed any thing of the kind ever exhibited to view in this town; at the same time filling them with the exalted ideas of the blessings of Independence, and of the grandeur of American military parade.

After the review, his excellency the governour, and his suit, were escorted to his seat, and the troops marched through the town, by the way of Winter and Marlborough streets, and Cornhill, into State street, and about 5 o'clock, returned, by the way of Court and Tremont-streets, and Long-Acre, to the Common, where they were dismissed.

Every part of the performances of the day, which concluded with fire-works, were, in the highest degree, pleasing.

A French fleet of men of war was to sail from the West-Indies, about the first of July, bound to New-York and Boston, to push away the hurricane months.

JULY 10.

Saturday last the General Court was prorogued to Wednesday, the 17th day of October next: previous to the prorogation his excellency was pleased to sign his assent to fourteen acts, the heads of which are as follow:

An act for authorising two or more justices of the supreme judicial court, to hold sessions of the said court in the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln.—An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two parishes, and for including the north-east corner of Belchertown in the south parish.—To establish naval offices and notaries public in places not already by law established.—In addition to an act made in 1784, entitled an act directing the mode of transferring real estates by deed, and for preventing fraud therein.—For continuing an act "for suspending the laws for the collection of private debts, under certain limitations."—For incorporating the westerly part of the town of Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, into a separate town, by the name of Westport.—To impower the second parish in Scarborough, in the county of Cumberland, to exchange the parsonage lands belonging to the said second parish, for twenty acres of marsh, lying within the said town.—For regulating the fees in naval offices within this commonwealth, and repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpose.—For naturalizing John Gore, Esq.—To prevent the destruction, and to regulate the catching of the fish called alewives, in their passages up the rivers and streams in the town of Hardwick, in the county of Barnstable.—For setting off John Dexter, and others therein named, with their estates, from the north parish in Malden, and annexing them to the south parish in the said town.—For changing the name of Thomas Graves Russel to Thomas Russel Graves.—Repealing an act passed in 1783, "for raising a sum of money by lottery for building a glass house, &c.—In addition to an act "for erecting the northerly part of the town of Shutesbury, and that part of a tract of land called Erving-shire, which lies on the south side of Miller's river, into a separate town, by the name of Wendell."

Saturday last a committee, consisting of Mr. Parsons, Mr. Otis, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Brooks, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Cony, Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Deane, Mr. Fox, Mr. Nason and Mr. Freeman, was appointed by the General Court to report, at the next session of that honourable body in October, a bill, providing a system of revenue for the annual payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the support of government, upon principles as little burthesome to the polls and real estates, as is consistent with the exigencies of government; and to provide a sinking fund gradually to discharge the principal.

The committee, we are informed, are to meet, the first Wednesday in September next, at the State-house, for the above important purposes.

Extract of a letter from Newport, July 5.

"Yesterday being the FOURTH OF JULY—how was it celebrated in Boston? *Here* every one was to his farm and his merchandize!"

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.

Messrs. RUSSELL & WEBSTER,

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter which accidentally fell into my hands—As it contains, and expresses in a florid style, some of the prevailing sentiments of the present day, it may not be amiss to give them a place in your paper. You may assure the public that you have it *verbatim et literatim.* H. T.

Dear Sur

i now tak this opertunenti to right to you to let you nowe that Ime weel hopping thees lines will finde you so but i cante right much cause i wante to rite pollestyx tha tel me mr. Henkok has gin way three honderd pownds his Selery to the peple ime glad weve got sumboddy in for Govener thats got sum ginirosity mr Boredin had batter dun so tu and then we shud chusd him agin govenor Henkok nowes how its don he menes to plees we poor fokes as weel as them tarnal grate men that Boredin sent up heer loft wintor i gues Boredin wishes by this time hede gin way sum of his munny ta i bleve he had rother gin way more than thre hondred than not be chusd agin ime glad to heer weve got so good a howse this yeer if twant for sum of them sentors thay wood be bov hafe our side but i bleve govenor Henkock will put his negtive to any thing that ant favorable to the good cawse i haut much more to right but ime frade them sentors wont mak paper munny pleese to give my luv to mr ——— el him to stand farm in the faith & nat flunch a hare never feer evry dog has his daye. so i remain

your frind til dath——

Copy, of two letters from a gentleman at the falls of the Ohio, to his friends in New-England.

"*Louisville, Falls of the Ohio, Dec. 4, 1786.*

"DEAR SIR,

"Politics, which a few months ago were scarcely thought of, are now sounded aloud in this part of the world, and discussed by almost every person. The late commer-

cial treaty with Spain, in ſhutting up (as it is ſaid) the navigation of the Miſſippi for the term of twenty-five years, has given this weſtern country an univerſal ſhock, and ſtruck the inhabitats with amazement. Our foundation is effected—it is therefore neceſſary that every individual exert himſelf to apply a remedy. To ſell and make us ſlaves to the Spaniards is a grievance not to be born. The preliminary act which occaſioned our revolt from Great Britain, was not ſo bare-faced and intolerable. To give us the liberty of tranſporting our effects down the river to New-Orleans, and then be ſubject to the Spaniſh laws and impoſitions, is an inſult upon our underſtanding. We know, by woeful experience, that it is in their power, when once there, to take our produce at any price they pleaſe.—Large quantities of flour, meat, &c. have been taken there the ſummer paſt, and moſtly confiſcated. Thoſe who had permits from their governor, were obliged to ſell at a price he was pleaſed to ſtate, or ſubject themſelves to loſe the whole. Men of large property are often ruined by their policy. What benefit can you on the Atlantic ſhores receive from this act? The Spaniards, from the amazing reſources of this river, will be able to ſupply all their own markets, as alſo foreign markets, at a much lower price than you poſſibly can.—Though this country has been ſettling no more than about ſix years, and that in the midſt of an inveterate enemy, and moſt of the firſt adventurers fallen a prey to the mercileſs ſavages, and although the emigration to this country is ſo very rapid, that the internal market is very great, yet the quantities of produce they yet have on hand, are immenſe. Flour and pork are now ſelling here at twelve ſhillings per cwt. beef in proportion, and any quantity of Indian corn may be had at 9d per buſhel. Three times the quantity of tobacco and corn can be raiſed on an acre here, that can be within the ſettlements on the eaſt ſide of the mountains, and with leſs cultivation—it is therefore rational to ſuppoſe, that, in a few years, the vaſt bodies of water in thoſe rivers will labour under the immenſe weight of the produce of this rich and fertile country, and the Spaniſh ſhips be unable to carry it to market, Do you think to prevent emigration from a barren country impoveriſhed with taxes and loaded with debt, to the moſt luxuriant ſoil in the world? Vain is the thought, and preſumptuous the ſuppoſition! You may as well endeavour to prevent the fiſhes from gathering on a bank in the ſea, which affords them plenty of nouriſhment! Shall the beſt part of the United States remain uncultivated, a reſt of ſavages and beaſts of prey! Certainly not; providence has deſigned it for ſome nobler purpoſes. This is convincing to every one who beholds the many advantages and pleaſing proſpects of this country—Here is a ſoil, richer to appearance, than can poſſibly be made by art! Large plains and meadows, without the labour of hands, ſufficient to ſupport millions of cattle, ſummer and winter! Care, which is alſo good nouriſhment for ſtock, without bounds! The ſpontaneous production of this country ſurpaſſes your immagination—conſequently I ſee nothing to prevent our herds being as numerous here, in time, as they are in the kingdom of Mexico, Our lands north of the Ohio, for the produce of wheat, &c. I think will vie with the iſland of Sicily. Shall all this country now be cultivated entirely for the uſe of the Spaniards? Shall we be bondmen, as the children of Iſrael were to the Egyptians? Shall one part of the United States be ſlaves, while the other is free? Human nature ſhudders at the thought, and deſpiſes thoſe who are ſo mean as to even contemplate on ſo vile a ſubject. Our ſituation is as bad as it poſſibly can be; therefore every exertion to retrieve our circumſtances muſt be manly, eligible and juſt. We can raiſe twenty thouſand troops this ſide of the Alegany and Apalachian mountains, and the annual increaſe of them, by emigration from other parts, is from two to four thouſand.

"We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spaniſh merchants at Port St. Vincent, and the Illinois, and are determined they ſhall not trade up the river provided they will not let us trade down it.

"Preparations are now making here (if neceſſary, to drive the Spaniards from the ſettlements at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi.

"In caſe we are not countenanced and ſuccoured by the United States (if we need it) our allegiance will be thrown off, and ſome other power applied to. Great Britain ſtands ready with open arms to receive and ſupport us. They have already offered to open their reſources to our ſupplies—When once we are re-united with them, "farewell—a long farewell to all your boaſted greatneſs." The province of Canada, and the inhabitants of theſe waters of themſelves, in time, will be able to conquer you.——You are as ignorant of this country as Great Britain was of America.

"Theſe hints, if rightly improved, may be of ſome ſervice; if not, blame yourſelves for the neglect."

☞ The other letter referred to ſhall appear in our next.

NEW-HAVEN, *July* 19.

QUERY,

Addreſſed to Lovers of CYDER.

SINCE Elder is very obnoxious to Inſects, will it not be wiſe to make a ſtrong decoction of it and preſerve it in bottles or caſks thro' the Winter, that it may be applied to your apple trees in the Spring?—Perhaps it will prevent the worm from deſtroying your fruit. If it be thought that the decoction will loſe its qualities before the return of Spring, the leaves and flowers may be dried and preſerved, and the decoction made juſt before you uſe it.

An Explanation of the CATegorical Inſtrument, in page 170.

EIGHT CATS, repreſenting the Eight Notes of Muſic, are to be put into a wooden box, in which eight ſeparate holes are to be made, at a convenient diſtance from each other. Thro' each hole a *tail-ſingle* is to be thruſt.—This inſtrument is to be played upon like a ſpinnet or organ, the muſician ſitting in front, and pinching the tail of the particular cat which he would wiſh to have ſqueal. Thus, by a quick tranſition from tail to tail, an artiſt may make the muſic of this inſtrument very pleaſing, and critically adapted to the muſical ears of thoſe *harmonious politicians*, who are to enjoy the firſt fruits of its labour ——A few PIGS, by way of CHORUS, might poſſibly be an addition.

STOLEN or STRAYED

from the Subſcriber, in Spencertown, in the State of New-York, on the Night of the 16th of June, a Dark Brown MARE.——She had a Star in her Forehead, and Two Scars on her Back, made by a Saddle; a ſhort Tail; and was well ſhod all round: She carries her head high, and is moſt natural to pace; her Age is not known, but ſhe is as old as 14 or 15 Years. Whoever will up take ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber in Spencertown, or to Dr. ELIAS CARRINGTON in Milford, in Connecticut, ſhall be well rewarded and have all neceſſary Charges paid by

SAMUEL CARRINGTON.

Spencertown, June 29, 1787. 81—3

A Gold NECKLACE.

LOST, a few Days ago, in this City, a GOLD NECKLACE. Whoever will return it to the Subſcriber ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

PAUL NOYES.

New-Haven. July 16, 1787. [22—3]

John Spalding

HAS removed to the Houſe lately owned by John Atwater, State-Street

AND HAS FOR SALE,

A quantity of excellent Pork and Beef by the Barrel or leſs quantity.

New-Haven, June 26, 1787. 10—3

B L A N K S

To be Sold at this Office.

ISAAC BEERS

In Addition to his late Importation from DUBLIN, has just received from LONDON, by the Favourite, Capt. Coupar, a Fresh Supply of

BOOKS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING.

COKE on Littleton.
Hawkin's abridgement of Coke on Littleton.
Raime's Historical Law Tracts.
Lillie's Entries,
Burn's Justice,
Pleader's Assistant,
Also a few Second Hand Reports for Gentlemen of the Law.
Cruden's Concordance,
Butterworth's Concordance,
Cann's Bible,
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vols. 8vo.
Guyse's Paraphrase, 3 vols. 4to.
Horne's Letters on Infidelity and Life of St. John the Baptist.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.
Melegan's Universal History, 3 vols.
Chauncey on Universal Salvation,
SERMONS by Blair, Davies, Lament, Watts, and many others,
Watts's Catechisms complete,
Young's Centaur, and his other Prose Works,
Allen's Alarm to the Unconverted, and his whole Works, 2 vols.
Cook's Last Voyage, 3 vols.
Compendious History of Cook's Three Voyages 2 vs.
Anson's Voyage,
Modern Traveller, 6 vols.
Neal's History of New-England, 2 vols.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.
Stretch's Beauties of History, 2 vols.
Carver's Travels,
Quincy's Lexicon, [A new edition.]
Motherby's New Medical Dictionary,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Smellie's do.
Hulme on the Puerperal Fever,
Middleton on Miraculous Powers.
Polite Lady,
A Number of Bell's Edition of the English Poets, elegantly bound and gilt, in a small Pocket Size,
Also a Number of the most approved NOVELS and ROMANCES, elegantly bound and gilt—same Size as Bell's Poets.

Books for Learning FRENCH.

Boyer's and Nugent's French Dictionaries,
Telemachus French and English,
Hudson's French Scholar's Guide.
Chambaud's Themes Francois et Anglois,
Perrin's Practice of French Pronunciation,
——— Fables Amusantes,
——— French Verbes & Exercises,
Boyer's and Perrin's Grammars,
Perney's Practice of French Pronunciation,
Vaclufe's Dialogues French and English,
Fables, Lettres, et Variétés Historiques,
All Kinds of Books for Latin & GREEK Scholars,
MAGAZINES & REVIEWS to February last.

☞ *Said Beers's Assortment is* now very extensive, consisting of most Kinds that are commonly wanted, either for Use or Amusement, which he is determined to sell on the lowest Terms.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest, or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Cask.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for Farmer's Use, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE,
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 20th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Nutmegs,

Fresh and good, by the Pound, Ounce, or singly, to be sold by

PETER DEWIT.

State-Street. New-Haven, July 3.

The Hon. Court of Probates

for the District of Woodbury, have allowed Six Months from this Date, to the Creditors to the Estate of

SAMUEL PRINCE,

late of New-Milford, deceased, to exhibit their Claims against said Estate, properly attested; after which Time no Accounts will be allowed. The Executors to said Estate will attend on settling Accounts at the Dwelling-House of the deceased, the First Monday in each Month.

NATHAN BOTCHFORD, } Execu-
EDWARD HOWELL PRINCE, } tors.

New-Milford, March 15, 1787. (20—3)

Earthen Ware,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from *Liverpool*, by

JOHN NICOLL,

To be sold, wholesale, at his STORE, IN STATE-STREET:

HYSON TEA,

Of the first Quality.

New-Haven, June 11th, 1787 17—

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

EBENEZER BEARDSLEY, has opened in his house in Chapel-Street, at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, directly opposite Messieurs Atwater and Lyon's store, a fresh assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES imported in the last ships from Europe.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

VERDIGRISE, LITHARGE, SPANISH WHITE, DROP LAKE, INDIAN RED, INDIAN INK, OIL of VITRIOL, ALLUM, PRUSSIAN BLUE, WHITE LEAD, IVORY BLACK, VENETIAN RED, SAP GREEN, MADDER, COPPERAS, GLUE, OIL of TURPENTINE, ROSIN, INDIGO, SNUFF in BLADDERS and BOTTLES, RAISINS, MACE, CINNAMON, CLOVES, &c. &c.

Which he will sell for Cash, Country Produce or Public Securities.

April 4, 1787. 7tf

S A L T

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

Just Published,

And to be sold by Isaac Beers,

Mr. Adams's Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the *United States of AMERICA.*

New-Haven: Printed and Published by *Meigs and Dana*, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.